

Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) assay was originally developed by Dr. Desire Collen and colleagues (DeClerck, et al, 1988), and is sensitive to free PAI-1 (both latent and active) but not PAI-1 in complex with t-PA. It is done as a two-site ELISA. Our laboratory has extensive experience with this assay (Macy, et al, 1993), having used it in over 5,000 epidemiological participants to date. Through a long-standing collaboration and agreement with Dr. Collen's laboratory, we will use reagents provided to us by Dr. Collen's laboratory. The analytical CV for this assay is 3.47%. The significant diurnal change in PAI-1 levels and the potential for contamination by platelets, makes attention to the details of blood drawing particularly important (Macy, et al, 1993; Tracy and Bovill, 1995). The expected normal range is 5 to 66 ng/mL. The minimum sample volume required is 50 uL of citrated plasma.

DeClerck P, Alessi M, Verstreken M, Kruithof E, Juhan-Vague I., Collen D (1988) Measurement of plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI-1) in biological fluids with a murine monoclonal antibody based enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. *Blood* 71:220-225.

Macy E, Meilahn E, DeClerck P, Tracy R. (1993) Sample preparation for plasma measurement of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 antigen in large population studies. *Arch Path Lab Med* 177:67-70.

Tracy R, Bovill E (1995). Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1. In E. Beutler, M. Lichtman, B. Coller, and T. Kipps (Eds.), Williams Hematology (pp. L110-L111). New York; McGraw-Hill.